Mr. Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1796. [N° 1802.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETINGS,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

Fall Goods,

A General Aſſortment juſt opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green & Co.

Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax-Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Caſh.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Ten or Twenty Acres of LAND as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer, with a Griſt Mill and Dwelling Houſe thereon ſtanding, within about Three Quarters of a Mile of Little Reſt Hill.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOHN T NICHOLS.

South Kingſtown, 24th of 10th Month, 1796

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

The Houſe, Shop, and Lot of

Land, about 55 Feet Front and 50 Feet back, late belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. Eliſha Gibbs, ſituate and adjoining Northward to the Houſe and Lot now occupied by William Ellery, Eſq.—The Conditions of Payment will be made known at the Place and Time of Sale.

Newport, October 22, 1796.

For CHARLESTON,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)
The beautiful faſt-ſailing Schooner
CZARINA,
Of Swanzey,
ELISHA BROWN, Maſter,
Will ſail by the 5th of November next; a about One Hundred Tons Burthen, well found, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, at the Coffee-Houſe, or to the Maſter on board, who will attend at Newport for that Purpoſe Five Days previous to the Time of ſailing aboveſaid.

Newport October 24, 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands

againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL CARR, late of Jamestown, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL CARR, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 10, 1796.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM ANTHONY, Eſq; late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Period.

HENRY LAWTON, JOHN CORY, } *Commiſſioners.*

Portſmouth, Oct. 17, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Tiverton, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of OLIVER COOK, late of ſaid Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the firſt Monday of each Month, for Six Months next after this Date, at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE, BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commiſſioners.*

21ſt *October, A. D.* 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk; Caſtile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz—White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joiſts, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs ſuitable for the Seaſon—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends, that ſhe has juſt received from Boſton—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality.

Alſo, POWDERED SUGAR.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A few Caſks of excellent Molaſſes, for Retailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Quarter Caſk,
Sherry Dito,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.

He has alſo at the ſame Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Iſland Rum—the beſt London Porter—Molaſſes—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Caſtile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

Newport, Oct 24, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Alſo ſuperfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 1, 1796.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE
OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE,
BETWEEN
FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE Executive Directory of the French Republic, and His Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain, animated by a deſire to ſtrengthen the ties of friendſhip and good underſtanding happily re-eſtabliſhed between France and Spain, by the Treaty of Peace concluded at Baſle on the 4th Thermidor, 3d year of the Republic (22d July 1795) have reſolved to form a Treaty of Alliance Offenſive and Defenſive, for whatever may concern the advantages and the common defence of the Two Nations; and they have charged with this negociation and given their full powers as follows: (*Citizen Perignon for the French Directory, and the Prince of Peace for the Spaniſh King*) Who after a communication and exchange of their reſpective full powers, agree on the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There ſhall exiſt, in perpetuity, an Alliance Offenſive and Defenſive between the French Republic and His Catholic Majeſty the KING of SPAIN.

II. The two Contracting Powers ſhall mutually guarantee, without exception or reſerve, in the moſt authentic and abſolute manner, all the States, Territories, Iſlands, and Places which they reſpectively poſſeſs, or ſhall poſſeſs; and if either of the two ſhall find itſelf, in conſequence, under whatever pretext it may be, menaced or attacked, the other promiſes, engages and obliges itſelf to aid with its good offices, and to ſuccour, as ſhall be ſtipulated in the following Articles.

III. Within the ſpace of three months, to reckon from the moment of the Requiſition, the Power required ſhall have ready, and put in the diſpoſal of the power requiring, Sixteen Ships of the Line, of which three ſhall be of three decks, or of 80 guns, twelve from 70 to 72, ſix Frigates of a proportionate force, and four provisioned Corvettes or light veſſels, all equipped, armed, proviſioned for ſix months, and fitted for a year. This Naval force ſhall be aſſembled by the power required in any one of its Ports pointed out by the Power requiring.

IV. In caſe the Power requiring ſhould judge proper, for the commencement of Hoſtilities, to limit to a part the ſuccour which ought to be furniſhed by the preceding Article, it may, during any part of the Campaign, require the ſecond part of the ſaid ſuccours, which ſhall be furniſhed to it in the manner, and within the time fixed; this period ſhall be reckoned from the new Requiſition.

V. The power required ſhall likewiſe place, at the diſpoſal of the Power requiring, within the term of three months to reckon from the period of requiſition, 18 000 Infantry and 6000 Cavalry, with a proportionate Train of Artillery, to be employed in Europe, or in defence of the Colonies which the Contracting Powers poſſeſſes in the Gulph of Mexico.

VI. The Power requiring ſhall have the liberty of ſending one or more Commiſſioners to be aſſured that, agreeable to the preceding Articles, the Power required has put itſelf in a ſtate to take the Field on the day fixed, with its Naval and Land Forces.

VII. Theſe ſuccours ſhall be put wholly at the diſpoſal of the requiring Power, who may leave them in the Ports, or in the Territory of the Power required; or may employ them in Expedition which it may judge proper to undertake, without being obliged to give an account of the motives which determine it.

VIII. The demand which one of the Powers ſhall make of the ſuccours ſtipulated by the preceding Articles, ſhall be a ſufficient proof of its wanting them, and ſhall impoſe on the other Power the obligation to furniſh them, without the neceſſity of entering into any diſcuſſion relative to the queſtion, whether the War it mediates be offenſive or defenſive; or without being able to demand any explanation which may tend to elude the moſt prompt and exact fulfilment of that which is ſtipulated.

IX. The Troops and Ships demanded ſhall reſt at the diſpoſal of the requiring Power, during the Whole of the War, without, in any caſe, being at its charge. The Power required ſhall ſupport them every where, or its Ally ſhall cauſe it to be done, as if they were directly employed for itſelf. It is only agreed, that during the time the ſaid Troops or Ships ſhall remain on its Territory, or in its Ports, it ſhall furniſh them, from its Magazines or Arſenals, whatever may be neceſſary, in the ſame manner and at the ſame price as its own Troops or Ships.

X. The Power required ſhall inſtantly replace the ſhips of its Contingent which may be loſt by the accidents of War or of the Sea; and it ſhall likewiſe repair the loſſes which the troops of its Contingent ſhall ſuſtain.

XI. If the aforeſaid ſuccours ſhould be, or ſhould become, inſufficient, the Two Contracting Powers ſhall put in action the greateſt forces which they can, both by ſea and land, againſt the enemy of the Power attacked, which ſhall uſe the ſaid forces, whether by combining them, or cauſing them to act ſeparately, and that according to a Plan concerted between them.

XII. The ſuccours ſtipulated by the preceding articles, ſhall be furniſhed in all wars which the contracting parties may have to ſuſtain, as well as in thoſe where the party required ſhall not be directly intereſted, and ſhall act only as a ſimple auxiliary.

XIII. In the caſe where the motives for hoſtility, importing injury to the Two Powers, ſhall make them declare war, with a common conſent againſt one or more powers, the limitations eſtabliſhed in the preceding Articles, ſhall ceaſe to take place, and the two contracting Powers ſhall be held to bring into action againſt the common enemy, the totality of their forces by ſea and land, and to concert their plans to direct them againſt the points moſt proper, whether ſeparately or united. They equally

oblige themſelves in the caſes deſcribed in the preſent article, not to treat for peace but with common accord, and in a manner that each of them, may obtain the ſatisfaction that ſhall be its due.

XIV. In the caſe where one of the Powers ſhall act only as an auxiliary, the power which ſhall find itſelf ſingly attacked, may treat for Peace ſeparately, but in ſuch a manner as that no prejudice ſhall reſult to the Auxiliary Power, and which it ſhall even turn as much as ſhall be poſſible to its direct advantage. For this purpoſe it ſhall be made known to the Auxiliary Power the mode and time agreed upon for the opening and concluſion of Negociations.

XV. There ſhall be immediately concluded a Treaty of Commerce upon an equitable footing, and reciprocally advantageous to the two People, which ſhall inſure to each of them, with their Ally, a marked preference for the produce of their ſoil and manufactures, or at leaſt advantages equal to thoſe which the moſt favoured nations enjoy in their reſpective States. The two powers engage to make, from the preſent time, a common cauſe, to repreſs and annihilate the maxims adopted by any Country whatever, which may be ſubverſive of their preſent principles, and which may endanger the ſafety of the Neutral Flag, and the reſpect which is due to it, as well as to raiſe and re-eſtabliſh the Colonial ſyſtem of Spain on the footing on which it has ſubſiſted, or ought to ſubſiſt conformably to Treaties.

XVI. The character and juriſdiction of the Conſuls ſhall be at the ſame time recognized and regulated by a particular Convention. Thoſe anterior to the preſent Treaty ſhall be proviſionally executed.

XVII. To avoid every diſpute between the two Powers, they ſhall be bound to employ themſelves immediately and without delay in the explanation and developement of the 7th article of the Treaty of Baſle, concerning the Frontiers, conformable to the inſtructions, plans, and memoirs, which ſhall be communicated through the medium of the Plenipotentiaries who negociate the preſent Treaty.

XVIII. England being the only Power againſt which Spain has direct grievances, the preſent Alliance ſhall not be executed unleſs againſt her during the preſent War: and Spain ſhall remain neuter, with reſpect to the other Powers armed againſt the Republic.

XIX. The Ratifications of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchanged within a month from the date of its being ſigned.

Done at St. Ildephonſo 2d Fructidor (Aug 19) the 4th year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

Signed, PERIGNON.
[AND THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

The Executive Directory reſolves on and ſigns the preſent Offenſive and Defenſive Treaty of Alliance with his Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain, negociated in the name of the French Republic by Citizen Dominique Catharine Perignon, General of Diviſion, founded on powers to that effect, by a reſolution of the Executive Directory, dated 25th Meſſidor (Sept. 6) and charged with its inſtructions.

Done at the National Palace of the Executive Directory, the 4th Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible

Conformable to the Original,

Signed, REVEILLIERE-LEPAUX *Preſident.*

This Treaty was Ratified Sept. 12, by the Council of Elders.

INTERESTING ARTICLE!

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

In the High Court of Admiralty. Sir JAMES MARRIOT, *Judge.*

SAMUEL BAYARD, Agent of the United States, &c. in behalf of Meſſrs. JOHN and THOMAS STEPHENS, and ISRAEL THORNDIKE, Citizens of the United States, and Owners of the Schooner *Relief* and Cargo, *Aſa Cole*, Maſter:—Claimants—againſt

General Sir CHARLES GREY, *and Admiral Sir* JOHN JERVIS.

The *Relief* was an American veſſel, ſeized by the Britiſh forces at Martinique, ſhortly after the capture of that iſland. On the 19th of April, 1794, ſhe was libelled in a pretended Court of Admiralty, eſtabliſhed at Martinique by the captors. On the 5th of May the veſſel and cargo were ſold, and on the 14th they were condemned.

On the 28th of February, 1795. Mr. *Bayard* filed his claim in the High Court of Admiralty, on behalf of the owners; and a monition thereupon iſſued againſt Admiral *Jervis* and General *Grey*, directing them to bring into the regiſtry of the Court the ſhip's papers, and all the depoſitions taken in preparatory. The captors, though a year had elapſed from the time of the iſſuing of the monition, brought in no papers; and the King's advocate and proctor admitted, that they did not expect any. The cauſe was therefore heard on the *ex parte* evidence produced by the claimants.

Doctors *Nicholl* and *Lawrence* for the claimants, and Sir *William Scott*, the King's advocate, for the captors.

On the 2d of February, 1796, Sir *James Marriot* delivered his opinion as follows:

Since the King's advocate and proctor both admit, that there is no proſpect of ſhortly, if at all, receiving from their clients any further papers reſpecting theſe American veſſels ſeized at Martinique, as they admit this veſſel to be one of thoſe ſeized and ſold by perſons under the orders of Sir *Charles Grey* and Sir *John Jervis*, and as the claimants have done all in their power to have the ſhip's papers brought forward, and, not being able to obtain them from the captors, have furniſhed ſuch as were in their power, I do not ſee how I can do otherwiſe than decree the reſtitution of this veſſel and cargo.

Dr. *Nicholl* then moved, that the reſtitution might be accompanied with coſts and damages, and Sir *William Scott* ſubmitting to the judgment of the Court, the Judge further declared as follows:

Whenever a wrong has been done, it is the duty of a Court of Juſtice, when applied to, not only to repair that wrong, but to decree the party aggrieved compenſation for the loſs he may have ſuſtained by the illegal detention of his property. In all caſes, where ſeamen have come into this Court, to demand the wages that have been wrongfully detained from them, I have made it a rule to direct payment, not only of the wages due them, but alſo the coſts and charges they have been put to in recovering them. It is immaterial, whether the defendants in this caſe have done the wrong themſelves, or others under their command. They knew of the ſeizure and ſale of theſe veſſels: They conſtituted this pretended Court of Admiralty, for the purpoſe of condemning them; and their Agents have received the proceeds of theſe veſſels and cargoes, which I have no doubt they have taken good care of. But theſe proceedings as againſt the Americans were wrongful, and they muſt have juſtice done them. This money ſo illegally gotten, muſt be refunded to its proper owners. It is a pity, that brave men are not always wiſe men. But I have nothing to ſay to them as officers or as men—they appear now before the Court as parties to a ſuit, and it is my duty to inforce the rules of juſtice.

As to Sir *Charles Grey*, he might have had little to do in the buſineſs; but Sir *John Jervis* ought and *muſt* have known better.—Let the veſſel be reſtored with coſts and damages.

As the King's Advocate was not prepared in the other caſes, the Judge, with the conſent of the claimant's counſel, directed them to ſtand over to the next Admiralty day: But at the ſame time he ſaid, do not let it be told in America, that this Court declines fitting to hear and decide theſe caſes. I am willing to hear as many as counſel are prepared to argue. The captors were in a great hurry to ſell theſe veſſels, and pocket the money. As they have now had the uſe of it long enough, they ſhould reſtore it with a good grace to thoſe who have a right to demand it.

PARIS, Auguſt 19

The Directory has cauſed its reſolution to be publicly ſtuck up, which orders the diſcharge of all perſons employed in the Offices of Government, who ſhall make uſe of the term *Monſieur*.

General Buonaparte has juſt ſent a hundred beautiful black horſes to the Directory: they arrived at Paris yeſterday morning.

September 11.

The 9th the Jacobin-terroriſts organized another conſpiracy. Having collected at various rendezvous at midnight they united and proceeded againſt the camp at Grenoble, which conſiſted of between 2 and 3000 troops.—They began by killing the ſentries, and entered the camp crying out Vive la Republique, down with the Chouans (*the term they apply to the friends of government*).—*At firſt they attempted to fraternize with the ſoldiers, and demanded the Conſtitution of* 1793 *the overthrow of the new tyrants, and the elected third of the Legiſlature; to make the ſoldiery* as happy as they were under Robeſpierre. *Theſe rebels, armed with piſtols, ſword canes, and ſome muſquets, increaſed to between* 14 *and* 1500.—*The dragoons awoke firſt, the generale was beat, and they fell in fury on the rebels, who oppoſed a warm reſiſtance, and killed and wounded ſeveral of the horſe; but being ſoon ſurrounded, were routed, leaving* 150 *on the field, and from* 90 *to* 100 *priſoners—among whom are many ex-revolutionary champions. They are ſtill flying into the foreſt Moudon; and a Court Martial will try thoſe who are taken. The Directory were agitated, and required of the two Councils prompt meaſures to bring the rebels to puniſhment.—The following is one of their meſſages:—*

"*The events which have taken place this night, the reports which have reached us from the interior and from abroad convince us that the enemies of the Republic abound in Paris. The Directory conceives it its duty to declare to you, that it conſiders it an indiſpenſable meaſure to paſs a law in the terms of the* 359*th article of the conſtitution, inveſting the government with the power of making domiciliary viſits—and it is the only means of diſcovering thoſe enemies of the Republic, who are endeavouring to work its ruin. Seven or eight hundred robbers have ſhewn themſelves, but they bear no compariſon to the numbers which are to be found in this Commune.—Every day new conſpiracies threaten the government and the ſafety of the inhabitants of Paris—and by the remedy which the Directory propoſes to you, you will furniſh the means of diſcovering and ſeizing the conſpirators who may conceal themſelves. It only remains to obſerve to you, that you will at all times have it in your power to repeal this law, when you may deem it neceſſary; and you therefore can entertain no apprehenſion of its being abuſed.*"

The Council in conſequence decreed the Directory authorized to make domiciliary viſits in Paris.

September 14.

The domiciliary viſits commenced this morning.—National guards are placed at the entrance of each ſtreet, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the tickets. This anſwers no other purpoſe than to confine thoſe to their houſes, who do not conform themſelves to the regulation.

Within theſe few days, ſeveral of the members of the revolutionary committees have blown out their brains. Juſtice is anticipated—they ſaw that all the world conſpired againſt them.

September 18.

General Jourdan has reſigned, owing to his ill ſtate of health. Kleber or Bournonville will ſucceed him. The public opinion is ſtill in his favor, notwithſtanding his diſaſters. People know that he objected to Carnot's orders to carry the war into the heart of Germany, leaving the ſtrong garriſons of Manheim, Philliſburg, Mayence, and Ehrenbrieſtein behind him. He ſaid it was contrary to every principle of tactics, but his orders were poſitive—and the conſequences juſtify his precaution. Moreau is rapidly remedying the ſhort-ſightedneſs of Carnot.

THE DIRECTORY RESPECTING PEACE.

The following article, tranſlated from *Le Defenſeur de la patrie*, the official Journal of the Directory, will ſerve to develope the ſentiments of that body upon the preſent ſtate of the affairs of Europe, and the principles by which their conduct is directed.

"Previous to the opening of the campaign, thoſe men who miſtook the timidity of their political reflection for profundity of knowledge, were aſtoniſhed that the government ſought to expoſe the perfidious deſigns which were veiled under the propoſitions of peace which they then received, rather than eagerly to accede to them with a puſillanimity which would have been conſtrued into the effect of prudence and neceſſity. A ſenſe of national dignity, a preſentiment of brilliant victories, the ſanctity of the Republican cauſe then diſpelled the deluſion of a falſe and ignominious calculation, and ſhafts the moſt keenly pointed by intrigue, were thrown only to be blunted againſt this impenetrable ſhield.

"Now that our triumphs follow one another, with a rapidity unknown in the annals of fame, it has been pretended that the government is proceeding in a career of invaſion againſt all Europe, and that it means to adjourn the period of peace, till after it has completed the conqueſt of every ſtate with which it is at war; but theſe lying inſinuations are ſo ſcouted by the public, that they require no confutation. Whatever may be the ſtrength of the Republic, and let the triumphs in reſerve for the courage of our troops and the talents of our generals be what they may, the Directory is ſenſible that a war, undertaken under auſpices the moſt ſacred, when its object is attained, ought to be terminated, which was no other than to found the proſperity and liberty of a great nation upon the immoveable baſis of its ſovereignty. As ſoon as the belligerent powers ſhall make their pride and ambition to bend before this truth, which criminates them, and which, to aggravate their defeat, expoſes them to the hatred of the nations who have ſuffered from the diſaſtrous effects of their policy—that moment ſhall the Sun of peace ariſe.—Already the Coloſſus of the confederacy totters from its baſe, and the force of events has ſtrengthened the ſtill weak empire of reaſon and humanity in the principal political cabinets. Several ſtates, which have hitherto been under the oppreſſive aſcendency of others more powerful than themſelves, have, with warm emulation, accepted the olive branches which France preſents to her conquered foes. Armiſtices, dictated by generoſity, and accepted with confidence, have ſuſpended in the ſouth of Italy the ſcourge of war; ſolid treaties, formed for the mutual advantage of the reſpective nations, are contriving in the interior, upon the baſis of fair negociation, inviting the French to ſhare in a noble, but not excluſive elevation.

"A great part of Germany has got a reſpite from the calamities of war, in conſequence of the armiſtice which have been juſt concluded with the Duke of Wertemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and other ſtates in the circle of Suabia. The advantages reſulting to the republic in this quarter alone, amount to a ſum of fifty millions of money, &c. &c.

"The Army of the Sambre and Meuſe has alſo in its ſphere provided for the intereſts of France. The indemnities ſtipulated to be paid, in the territory of which it is already in poſſeſſion, amount to twelve millions in ſpecie and in proviſions."

Continuation of French Succeſſes, in and near Italy.

FROM TRENT,* *Sept.* 6.

General Buonaparte writes to the Executive Directory, of the events from the 2d to 6th September; in which he gives an account of his having cut his way through the paſſes of the Tyrol, and of various attacks on the Auſtrians who oppoſed his march. On the 4th he attacked the defiles of Morco, and another protected by the camp of Mori; after a vigorous conteſt of two hours the enemy fell back. Gen. Dubois, in purſuing the enemy, was mortally wounded, and died ſaying, "*I die for the Republic—would that I had time to know whether victory is complete.*"—The enemy having retired to Roveredo, were again attacked, defeated, and effected their retreat to Trent.—Here they were again invaded in their ſtrong holds, and after a ſhort reſiſtance, harraſſed by the briſk firing of our artillery, and the ſpirit of our troops, they were ſeized with terror, and retreated with confuſion.—Six or ſeven thouſand priſoners, 25 pieces of artillery, 50 cheſts, and 7 ſtandards, are the fruits of the battle of Roveredo, one of the moſt ſucceſsful of the campaign. Gen. Maſſena has entered this city.—Wurmſer has gone to Baſſano, and Gen. Vaubois is gone in purſuit. Several ſkirmiſhes have taken place, 100 of the huſſars, 3 or 400 of the infantry, and a ſtandard of Wurmſer's huſſars, are taken. Gen. Buonaparte concludes by ſaying, that "*you may ſoon expect a more bloody and deciſive battle.*"

The *Telegraph* communicated the intelligence to Liſle, ſtating, that the army of Italy, purſuing its conqueſts, had beaten the enemy in ſix ſucceſſive battles, taken 16000 priſoners, 20 ſtandards, 70 pieces of cannon, immenſe magazines, and 45 leagues of country. The wrecks of the army, with the Gen. are now ſurrounded.

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* *A large city, in Tyrol, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Adige, 260 miles from Vienna.*

Engliſh Official Accounts.

From Prince CHARLES'*s army.*

Windecken, Sept. 20.

Capt. Auſtruther, of the Guards, in the abſence of Col. Crauford, gives Lord Grenville the details of the army of his Royal Highneſs, to the 11th. Having quitted Wurtzburg the 5th, in purſuit of General Jourdan, his Royal Highneſs found 2000 of his army poſted at Aſchaffenbourg, which were attacked with ſpirit and defeated, with the loſs of 1000, 600 of whom are priſoners. On the 8th, intelligence was received, that Franckfort was evacuated by the French, and his Royal Highneſs puſhed his advance-guards to the Nidda—on the 9th to Dettingen, and on the 10th to the important poſt of Friedburg. Ten thouſand men were drawn from the garriſon of Mayence, as a reinforcement. It is reported, that General Jourdan is aſſembling his army at Wetzler.—"From information," ſays Capt. Auſtruther, "of the moſt authentic nature, I can venture to aſſure your Lordſhip, that the French troops are in a ſtate of confuſion and deſpondency. A great part of the Infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almoſt naked. Their retreat has loſt all ſemblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Exceſſive fatigue has probably deſtroyed more of them than the ſword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general riſing of the peaſantry, in the countries they traverſe, has ſpread a panic among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loſs which Jourdan has ſuſtained, ſince he advanced from the Lahn, may be eſtimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thouſand men; a number which muſt be daily increaſed by deſertion, in the preſent ſtate of his army."

Capt. A. then concludes his letter of the 9th, with ſeveral ſevere charges againſt the French, for having exerciſed every ſpecies of violence, pillage, and barbarity.

In another letter from the Captain, of the 10th, he mentions, that Gen. La Tour had checked Gen. Moreau, at Munich [*or the river* Iſer *in* Bavaria, *the nigheſt place to* Vienna, *at which the French have arrived*] and driven him ſix leagues; but that he was obliged to reſume his former poſition beyond the Yſer. L'Clair of the 5th September ſays, that on the 10th Fructidor (28th Auguſt) the French troops entered Munich.

LONDON, August 25.

The impress service has of late been conducted with a severity equalling, if not exceeding, all former precedent. Respectable Officers in the great mercantile departments have been forcibly detained; and the crews of the East-Indiamen, not excepting all the Officers, under the rank of Third Mate, lately arrived from a long and tedious voyage, have been impressed into the service of the Navy.

August 29.

Yesterday Capt. Home, of the Africa, of 64 guns, arrived at the admiralty office, with the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival in the Downs of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of that ship.

September 2.

The few regiments that have come back from the West Indies, are miserable instances of the fatality of that climate to Europeans. Among these, the third, or Old Buffs, has brought back forty six men out of a thousand with which they embarked only last year; and the 24th with fifty out of the same number. The 29th regiment (1st battalion) viz. its surviving officers, with two or three of the band, are coming home; of the rank and file is a lamentable fact, that the whole have been doomed to destruction.

The amount of the naval establishment at this time is greater than has ever been known. The last return to the 31st of August makes the number of ships in commission 467, of which 122 are of the line from 64 to 112 guns, eighteen of 50, 180 frigates from 14 to 44 guns, and 147 sloops, brigs, and cutters.

A Modern Request.—There is a provincial *Actor*, who actually distributes hand bills in every place where he performs, requesting the Ladies—not to *fall in love* with him!

"Because," says this modern Romeo," it always makes "the gentlemen jealous, and injures my benefit!"

PHILADELPHIA, October 24

Arrived the schooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, 38 days from Madeira, left it on the 3d Sept. says that a number of American vessels were then freighted to carry away British and Portuguese property; being apprehensive of a threatened descent of the French on that island.

October 20.

Accounts from Port-au Prince by the late arrivals inform, that a body of horse from that place lately attacked a French fort of ten guns, which they carried by storm, assisted by a frigate. The place is situated about one league distant from Port-au Prince, and was a rendezvous for the brigand privateering boats, which have done so much mischief to the American commerce. Thirty of these boats, and two privateers, were taken and destroyed.

The trial of Major Blackburn, for killing Captain Thomas, commenced at Winchester, on Friday the 7th inst. and continued without intermission until Sunday morning, two o'clock, when, after a clear unbiassed investigation, he was honorably acquitted.

October 22

NOTICE to the MERCHANTS of the UNITED STATES.

The following advertisement has been transmitted by the American Commissioners in London to be published in the United States. The printers will render an acceptable service to their fellow citizens by giving it a place in their newspapers. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, Oct. 20, 1796.

The Commissioners appointed to carry into execution the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britanic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give notice, that they have formed a board, and will be ready to proceed to the business of their commission, on Monday, the tenth day of October next, at their office, No. 5. Grey's Inn square, Grey's Inn, London.

All persons having claims under said article, will take notice, that by the provisions thereof eighteen months, from the day on which said Commissioners shall form a Board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints, and applications, and that the Commissioners are authorized, only in particular cases in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months after the expiration thereof.

London, Sept. 7, 1796.

October 24.

Extract of a letter received by Mr. John Warder, of this city, from his Correspondent in London, dated 9th September.

"You may depend upon the following communication—Mr. Pitt has informed the governor and deputy governor of the bank, that under the idea of the present being a favourable moment to open a negociation for peace with France, it has been determined to send a person of consequence to Paris to know if the Executive of France will enter into a treaty on reasonable terms—if so tis well—if not, then the war becomes a war of necessity, and must be carried on with vigor, for which purpose it is not the intention of this government to ask another loan—but to levy a tax on property to be paid in quotas, according to each man's ability respectively."

NEW-YORK, October 24.

A Halifax Paper of October 8th, contains two letters from John Dormer, dated Sept. 19 and 21 at L'Ance a Loupe, in which he states that he had received intelligence from a Mr. Hine, at Temple Bay, in the Streights of Bellisle, that the Quebec merchant ships and the French fleet were in sight, and that the former would probably be taken.

October 28.

It is currently reported, that News has arrived at Philadelphia, that the KING OF PRUSSIA has DECLARED WAR AGAINST the EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The foregoing intelligence is highly probable, when we recollect that the King of Prussia has taken Neuremberg and other Imperial cities under *his immediate protection*, contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, and his construction of the Imperial Constitution.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, 16th September to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"The French army under Jourdan met with great losses, and is returned, they say, as far as Frankfort. But as 100 000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine, it is thought they will push forward again."

General Ney, whose name is so often mentioned with applause in the details of Jourdan's army during this campaign, was among the slain in one of the late battles.

Admiral Richery, who sailed from Cadiz early in August, and of whose destination so many vague conjectures were formed, arrived at Brest about the middle of last month, with his fleet and four Spanish ships, that had accompanied him from Cadiz.

Extract from a letter received yesterday by the Editor, from a correspondent in Philadelphia dated at the closing of the mail on Monday.

"We have an arrival this morning from Hamburg (the America, Capt. Ewing, in 47 days) bringing papers to the 20th September, which state—That the French have been obliged to abandon all their positions in Bavaria—have retreated from Wetzlaer, Koningstein, &c. and have raised the siege of Mentz. The Imperialists have possession of Frankfort,—Jourdan's head quarters were removing to the left of the Rhine; the *main body* were retreating through Treves to cover Luxembourg, &c. Moreau, however, was still besieging Ingolstadt."

October 29

Louis the 18th, has found refuge in the dominions of the Empress of Russia. The English papers say that the King of Prussia would not consent to his being at Brunswick.

We dot not wonder, says a late London Paper, that his Grace of Northumberland, Sir William Pulteney, Lord Uxbridge, Lord Cornwallis, &c. &c. are speculators in the American stocks. In the present critical state of Europe, we should not be surprised at all, to hear that even princes established a dernier resort in the transatlantic funds.

BOSTON, October 29.

A Jamaica paper of Sept. 17, states, that there has been an attack on St. Marc's, in which the brigands were repulsed, with the loss of 210 men; the loss on the part of the English inconsiderable.

It states further, that Santhonax, Lavaux, and other leading characters, have been massacred at Cape-Francois.

The brig Phœnix, Capt. Anderson, is arrived at Norfolk, in 22 days from St. Bartholomews.—Capt. Anderson informs, that a Spanish and French fleet of fifteen sail of the line arrived at Trididad a few days before he sailed.

We dwell with pleasure on the improvements made in our interior country.—The six nations have granted liberty for cutting a road from Canandargua to Niagara. They refused it, when the last treaty was made. A vessel of 30 tons, built for Judge Williamson, floats in the Seneca lake.

Public Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire will be the 17th November.

Mr. Wignell, manager of the Philadelphia theatre, has arrived; and brought out several recruits—among whom is Mrs. Merry, whose husband is the author of the celebrated poems of Della Cruica—he also is arrived.

NEWPORT, November 1.

The President of the United States has appointed BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, *vice* Henry Marchant, Esq; deceased.

The following is a List of Merchant Vessels entered the Port of New York from foreign Ports only, from the 1st of July 1796, to the 31st of September, inclusive, viz.

61 Ships; 115 Brigs; 3 Snows; 1 Barque; 101 Schooners; 45 Sloops—Total, 326.

The enormous Quantity of 229 840 Bushels of Wheat was imported into the Port of London, in the Course of Seven Days, between the 11th and 19th of July last—All from the Continent of Europe, except 7600 Bushels from New York.

MARRIED]—On Sunday last, by the Rev. Doctor Hopkins, Mr. PELEG KAIGHN, to Miss ELIZA COGGESHALL, Daughter of Mr. Billings Coggeshall, of this Town.

DIED.]—At Philadelphia, on Wednesdaay last, Mrs. SARAH EMLEN, Wife of Mr. Samuel Emlen, sen. now in England.

—At Leoganne, after a short Illness, Capt. AARON SHEFFIELD, of this Town, an active enterprising and industrious Ship Master, his Death is a great Loss not only to his Family and Friends, but to the Community at large, of which he was a truly valuable Member.

—At Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 31st of August last, after an Illness of five Days, Mr. THOMAS MAWESLEY, Son of the late John Mawdsley, Esq; of this Town, in the 25th Year of his Age—a grievous Loss to his disconsolate Mother and Friends.

—At Portsmouth, Miss. ALICE ANTHONY, Daughter of Mr. Jacob Anthony, of Dartmouth.

—At Providence, Mrs. RECECCA RHODES, Relict of the late Mr. Samuel Rhodes, of this Town, in the 68th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 31.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Nancy Woodman,	*Boston*
—— Friendship Peterson,	*New-York*
—— Ceres, Turner,	*Ditto*
—— Aurora, Bliss,	*Ditto*
—— Neptune, Arnold,	*Ditto*
—— Polly Edmister,	*Somerset*
—— Leopard, Waldin,	*Providence*

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop George, Brown,	*New York*
—— New York Packet, Shaw,	*Charleston*
—— Polly, Gifford.	*New York*
—— Lucy-Ann, Webster,	*Ditto*
—— Lydia, Spencer,	*Richmond*
—— Sally, Tompkins,	*Hartford*
Schooner Betsy, Buffum.	*Edenton*
Sloop Nancy, Baker, jun.	*Albany*

TO DYERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

BEST Camwood, and Madder ground with other Dye-Stuffs, for Sale, on reasonable Terms, by

James Taylor & Co.

At their old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames Street, who have just received a fresh Supply of best SALT-PETRE.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his Customers and others,

HE has received an Assortment of HARD WARES, and other GOODS, and will Supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A NEW Vessel on the Stocks, 56 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, 9 Feet 3 Inches in the Hold, will be ready to launch by the Middle of November next.—Apply to JOSEPH BRIGHTMAN, jun. in Freetown.

Oct. 31, 1796.

LOST,

A few Days since, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Glazier's Diamond, with a Silver Ferrule on the End of it, marked with W. W. in a Cypher.—Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded.

October 31, 1796

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 3d Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on Redwood's Wharf, at the Point,

16 Chains, Chain-Bolts and Dead-Eyes; a Set of Rudder-Irons suitable for a Brig or Snow, from 120 to 140 Tons; 1 Anchor, about 400 Wt. 1 Ditto about 100 Wt. Iron stocked; 2 large Meat-Tubs, Iron bound, will contain 800 Wt. of Meat; a Quantity of Oakum; a few new Fish Hogsheads, and White Oak 40 Gallon Casks; a small Quantity of Ship-Timber, and some old Iron, &c. &c.

Newport, October 31, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

New Merchant-Taylor's Store.

HENRY MUMFORD,

MERCHANT-TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has just received a handsome Assortment of Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, &c &c. which he is now selling and is ready to make up, at his Store directly at the Foot of the New Lane, and two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL DYRE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Esq; are notified to appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the Second Monday of November next, to appoint Assignees, in order to distribute his Estate among his Creditors; that the Act of the General Assembly of said State, granting to him the said Samuel the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, may be carried into Effect.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1796.

EPITAPH
ON AN IMPROVIDENT GENIUS.

FIX'D to one point at laſt!—Ah wayward will,
What could thy perſecuted ſlave—but die?
Courted through life by Fame and Fortune, ſtill
Who heedleſs, ſuffer'd both to paſs him by!

Whom GOD hath bleſt with gifts like his, who here
Moulders a monument of Nature frail;—
Stay, but to drop to Genius due, the tear,
Nor loſe of flitting Time the favouring gale!

So ſhall thy well appointed veſſel moor
(Fulfill'd thy duty and thy cares repaid)
With all its honours, on its deſtin'd ſhore,
Nor aught reproach thee of a truſt betray'd! C.

ANECDOTE OF SIR JOHN JERVIS.

The Feaſt of Victories was celebrated at Toulon on the 29th of May, with ſo much joy that the Britiſh fleet, forming the blockade of the port, heard the report of their cannon, and ſaw their illuminations. The next day the Admiral ſent a letter by a Greek veſſel to the Commandant, in which he "thanked him for having given ſo much ſplendor to the anniverſary of the reſtoration of Charles II. to the throne of Britain, and gaily expreſſed his wiſh to have been preſent at the feſtivity."

EDINBURGH, June 30.

A letter from an officer on board the Reſolution, Admiral Murray's ſhip, on the Halifax ſtation, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated May 19th, mentions the following curious circumſtance? "The French found it neceſſary to draw from America, proviſions of every kind. They appointed Agents there to purchaſe for them, and they have ſent out the ſilver they plundered from their churches to pay for this. I lately boarded an American ſhip (the Bedford) and in looking over different papers I found ſhe had ſix caſks of verdigreaſe; I ſuſpected, and had the caſks brought on deck, when, to my great joy, inſtead of verdigreaſe, I found thirty-two hundred weight of pure ſilver in bars, deſtined for one of their Agents in America for the purchaſe of flour. We brought her in, and found there was nothing American about the ſhip or cargo, but her colours and crew. This caſe, with a number of ſimilar ones, is left to the deciſion of the Lords of Appeal."

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality,
by the Hogſhead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

For SALE, by
ETHAN CLARKE,

TUrks-Iſland SALT, from 1 Buſhel to 1000; Sugar, by Hogſhead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogſheads Weſt India Rum; 20 Hogſheads New-England Ditto; 10 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 10 Hogſheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Caſks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glaſs per Box; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Braſs Kettles; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; large and ſmall Patent and Two Pot Cabouſes; Tar and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes, &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

The SCHOONER
HARRIET,

ELNATHAN CLARKE, Maſter,

Will ſail from this Port for CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) in Ten Days.—She is a very good Veſſel, the Captain well acquainted, and can accommodate Eight or Ten Paſſengers.—For Terms apply to

ETHAN CLARKE.

Newport Oct. 17 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*

Newport Oct. 4, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Waſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—CASSIA by the lb.

Alſo, a ſmall Conſignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth,
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in complete Repair, with a large Garden, Store, Coach-houſe, Stabling, a Well of the beſt Water, &c.—The houſe contains 4 large Rooms on a Floor, neatly finiſhed—large Garrets, Cellars, &c.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

THE Partnerſhip of OVERING and AUCHMUTY, being by mutual Conſent diſſolved: All Perſons having Demands, will preſent them for Ajuſtment; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make Payment, to either of the Subſcribers,

HENRY OVERING,
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFRY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handſome Farm Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Manſion-Houſe, conſumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchaſe, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſqrs, at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, at New York.

☞ If this valuable Eſtate is not ſold entire, in a ſhort Time, it will be ſold in ſuch Parcels or Diviſions as to ſuit any Number of Purchaſers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Adminiſtrator.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

Snow Mary arrived laſt Saturday from Liverpool—Cargo conſiſting of SALT, SEA-COAL, and a great Variety of CROCKERY WARE, of the neweſt Faſhions.—All the above mentioned Articles to be Sold cheap for Caſh, Wholeſale and Retail, by CHARLES LASSALLE.—Alſo a SNOW, Burthen about One Hundred and One Ton, well found, and can be fitted for Sea at a very ſmall Expence.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.

He has alſo for Sale,

Good Turk's Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of Freſh GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of, at his uſual low Rate, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly oppoſite the Shop of Meſſrs. Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of excellent St. Croix RUM,
GENEVA and BRANDY, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds.
HYSON TEA, by the Half Cheſt, or Pound.

HE HAS ON HAND,

About 40 or 50 Barrels of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

A large Aſſortment of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE, by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantity.

A SLOOP, which has been launched about Four Months, of 40 Tons Burthen, her Sails and Rigging all New, and is completely fitted for a Packet—will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be ſold Cheap for Caſh.

Newport, September 26, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jameſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN WEEDEN, Eſq; late of Jameſtown, deceaſed; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforeſaid, do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term, or they will be foreclоſed.

JOHN ELDRED,
HENRY FOWLER.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

September 22, 1796.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchaſed as uſual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Auguſt 30, 1796.